

War Forces.

RUSSIA.—Population 65,931,970. Troops of the line 594,000. Irregulars 412,000. Total force in 1848—1,006,000.

The navy is composed of 45 ships of the line and 30 frigates.

TURKEY.—Population 35,350,000: of these about two-thirds are Mussulmans. The army, in time of peace, is composed of 448,860 men, but may be increased in time of war to about 600,000.

The navy consists of 4 ships of the first class, 13 of the second, and 14 frigates, mounting 3286 guns, and carrying about 17,000 men.

ENGLAND and her dependencies comprise a population of 135,632,046; of which about one hundred millions are in their East India possessions. The regular army embraces about 163,000—increased by the aid of irregulars as circumstances may require.

The British navy consists of 468 ships and vessels, forming an aggregate of 560,000 tons.

FRANCE.—The population of France is put down at 36,594,196.

The army on the first of January, 1853, amounted to 502,990, which, with the "reserves," so called, constitute an aggregate of 730,000 men.

The French navy consists of about 120 ships, all in the highest state of efficiency.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army, reserves included, is a little short of 600,000 men.

The navy consists of 27 vessels, mounting 540 guns. Population 37,533,753.

PRUSSIA has a population of 16,316,625. The army comprises 614,000 men. The navy is yet to be inaugurated.

DENMARK.—Population 2,450,000. The nominal strength of the army is stated to be 32,781 men. The navy consists of about 37 vessels, carrying 970 guns.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY comprise a population of about 5,000,000. The army consists of about 34,000 men.

The navy comprises about 60 vessels of all classes, and 400 guns.

It is not to be supposed that general war even would bring all these forces into action, yet the aggregate presents a striking picture of the manner in which the world is governed. Here are nearly four millions of men employed to keep a few states in order!

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamship Baltic has arrived; she left Liverpool on the 23d. Flour, demand limited; wheat dull, 6d decline; corn 3d to 4d decline.

The first division of French troops had sailed from Marseilles for Turkey. The Prussian loan was all taken. Baron Thieffels had made a communication to the Prussian chambers, insisting on Prussian neutrality. Austria gives no further indication of her policy. She is still apparently with the western powers. Up to the 10th of March, Russia had not recognized Sweden's neutrality. A Paris correspondent says that the Czar's refusal of the British and French demand to evacuate the Principalities was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th to the French government, and that as soon as known, the British minister sent a notification of the fact to Sir Charles Napier at Copenhagen. The Austro-Turkish of 100 guns, and three other French ships have sailed to join the British fleet in the Baltic.

The official refusal of the Czar was hourly expected in London, and when it arrived, it would be communicated to both houses of parliament, and war formally declared.

Admiral Napier's fleet arrived at Wingo Sound on the 15th. No further movements on the Black Sea or the Danube. A rumor of the capture of a Russian treasure convoy at Caras, had reached Constantinople. The Greek insurrection is settled. A Paris correspondent says that 3000 British troops were to pass through France to embark at Toulon. Lord Raglan was expected in Paris on the first of April. A communication of the secret correspondence had increased the good feeling in France towards England. The Globe says the Turkish loan of £2,000,000, was taken to-day by Rothschilds at 84—the stock to be re-imbursed at par in 15 years from date of issue. It pays yearly 9 per cent.

HARTFORD, April 6.—The senate will stand whigs 17; democrats 4. House, whigs and free soilers 132; democrats 94.

London Correspondence.

The following extract is from a letter of recent date, written by an American gentleman now in London. It gives a brief sketch of some of the persons present at the dinner recently given by Mr. Sanders to the republican leaders who are now in that city, exiles from their native land. The writer says:

It was one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended. It was a gathering such as I never probably shall see again, and I accepted the invitation with much pleasure, however much I might have felt at liberty to differ with them and him in their policy. Several Americans were present, and among them Mr. Buchanan. Some of the papers here wanted to know what the American Minister was doing among this "band of conspirators." As far as this matter is concerned it is nobody's business, and as long as he does his duty to his country and the government to which he is accredited, no one has a right to complain when, where, or with whom he dines. The principal persons present were Kossuth, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Orsini, Garibaldi, Pulzsky, Worcell and Herten.

Kossuth we know all about in the United States. His conduct there was anything but creditable to himself as a leader, and he was obliged to leave the country in a very undignified way. He is a very pleasant man in society, and talks well and with great earnestness. He has an air of modesty and calmness about him that is very winning, and is well calculated to make a great impression at first sight.

Ledru Rollin, the great French socialist and leader, is a man calculated to produce a marked sensation. He is large in person, and fine looking. He speaks English very badly, and it was quite funny to hear him murdering the English, and I in turn the French. I could understand nearly all he said to me in French, which, I fear, is more than he did when I spoke to him in the same language.

Pulzsky, you know, is the person who accompanied Kossuth in America, and is a very agreeable person.

Worcell, the Polish leader, and Herten, the Russian, are men of great character and energy, and, although they were not able to indulge much in conversation, produced a very favorable impression.

Orsini, the Italian, is the handsomest man I ever saw. His face is a perfect study. He is of one of the oldest families in Italy, and no doubt you will remember having often read of Orsini at Rome. He could not talk a word of English, and yet he seemed to enjoy everything that passed, as much as if it had been a meeting of his own countrymen.

But the one I liked most of all was Garibaldi. He completely captivated the company. He dressed very plainly, not even deigning to put on a shirt collar. Remarkably expressive, his face lights up as he begins a sentence, and before he concludes, there seems to be a perfect illumination around him. He is emphatically a practical man, and, instead of remaining stationary, as the rest of the republican leaders seem to be doing, looking on, it is true with intense anxiety for the "good time coming," he is quietly pursuing his profession, and earning money for his children's support. He is a sailor, and brought a ship from the United States to this country.

Sir Joshua Walsley, a liberal member of Parliament, was also present. Mazzini is one of the most accomplished men I ever met. He played upon the guitar and sang Italian battle songs with great taste and spirit. After twelve o'clock, Washington's birth-day, they all sang the Marseillaise, and as they warmed up with the progress of the song, their excitement and enthusiasm became very great. It was altogether a most singular gathering, and a very pleasant and agreeable party.

Hon. David Tod, ex-Minister to Brazil, is out in very decided terms against the Douglas Nebraska bill. He considers it anti-Democratic and uncalled for, and thinks that Douglas could not have more effectually killed himself if he had cut both jugular veins. That shows good sense and sound judgment in the ex-Minister.—[O. S. Jour.]

Extraordinary Developments.

For some days past the newspapers of Cincinnati have been publishing fierce attacks upon Governor Medill for pardoning three rowdy scoundrels of that city, who were confined for their offences in the Hamilton county jail. These persons were active electioneers, and their assistance was specially necessary at the polls on the day of election. The term of their imprisonment would have expired on Monday at noon, but that would be too late for operations, and it became necessary to get them out as soon as Saturday. They were pardoned out by papers issuing from the Governor's office, and hence the charge of improper interference against him.

The State Democrat of this morning contains an explanation of the manner in which this operation was performed. Officer Hayman presented himself at the Governor's office last week, and asked for the pardon of the three rowdies. Gov. Medill was sick and not in a condition to be seen; but his private Secretary, Ellis, told Hayman that the Governor had no power to pardon where persons were confined in the county jails, &c. Hayman insisted he had the power. Ellis told him the Governor was sick and could not be approached on business. Hayman replied that his private Secretary had the power to issue the proper papers. Ellis said there was no petition or evidence that the pardon was desired. Hayman then wrote out a petition and got Robinson, the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the House, and Messrs. Langdon, Cross, Ridgway, Brown and Egley, members of the House, to sign it. Thereupon Ellis filled out the necessary paper granting a full pardon to these scamps. Hayman departed, and in due time the prisoners were discharged, and no doubt did good business at the polls, yesterday.

Such is the history of the case as given by authority. Gov. Medill knew nothing of it. But what will be thought of the conduct of the private Secretary, who has thus assumed the prerogative of the Governor, and has undertaken to pardon criminals?—We call the attention of the Legislature to this subject. It is of grave importance, and should not be overlooked. We have indeed arrived at a strange pass if such acts are to be winked at. It may have been mere heedlessness, but it is none the less reprehensible.—[O. S. Journal.]

IMPORTANT UNION.—The West Pa. Staats Zeitung, the German Whig paper of Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Courier, the organ of the Democracy, have united, and will hereafter occupy Whig ground, and support the Whig ticket. The Nebraska bill has forced them to this act. The editors of the Democratic paper say, in their declaration of principles, that "they have for some time been compelled to differ with the Democratic party, on account of its evident yielding and truckling to Papacy, and its evident alliance with Slavery. They say the Whig party possesses more of the elements of true progress, more real Democracy, and better guaranties for the continuation of our republican government than the Democratic party."

These views are becoming of a general character among the German population of the nation, and this movement is but the precursor of others that will have a significance in the future politics of the Union.—[O. S. Jour.]

LODGE OF COLORED MASONS.—A Masonic Lodge of colored members was instituted in Richmond, Va., on Monday evening of last week. There were quite a number of very respectable looking gentlemen in attendance, but we have not heard of any of the particulars of the organization. They received their charter from the Grand Lodge of England, and are there received as full and acceptable members of the "mystic tie."

They are trying to make a new tax law in the House, and when in committee of the Whole yesterday they refused to exempt the Fair grounds and buildings thereon, used exclusively for Agricultural Fair purposes, from taxation. They also voted to tax Colleges and Academies. There is every prospect of the bill being a magnificent specimen of legislation.—[O. S. Jour.]

Governor Seymour's Veto-Message.

In this sheet appears the message of Governor Seymour, returning to the New York Senate with his objections, the Temperance bill. The message has been carefully drawn up, and presents very clearly, and at sufficient length, the principal objects urged by the opposers of the measure. It will be read with much interest—the more so, as the discussion hitherto has been carried on principally by the friends of the Maine law, and little has been published on the other side of the question.

It will be seen that the objections of Governor Seymour to the bill are, in substance these:

That the right of the citizen to be secure from unreasonable searches, which is guaranteed to him by the constitution, is violated by the provisions of the bill, which authorizes, merely for the sake of discovering evidence of the possession of intoxicating liquors, intrusions and searches in domiciles, which it is not lawful to break open and enter, even in case of murder and other heinous crimes.

That the seizure of liquors, followed by their forfeiture and destruction, as directed by the bill, is contrary to that provision of the constitution which forbids the taking of private property "without compensation and due process of law."

That, contrary to the constitution, the bill compels persons suspected of offences against its provisions to become witnesses against themselves.

That the bill provides for pronouncing sentence against persons suspected of being concerned in the sale of intoxicating liquors, without the complete proof, which, in other criminal cases, is always required by law.

That the extreme severity of the provisions of the bill will prevent its due execution in many places, make it difficult everywhere, and finally in all probability, lead to the general neglect of its enforcement.

The probability now is, that the bill will not become a law.—[N. Y. Post.]

LEGAL DECISIONS.—The Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county have decided that the provisions of the New Code have no application to proceedings against water craft.—This decision was made on the ground that the code provides for actions between persons only, natural or artificial, and makes no provisions for actions against things, or for commencing any action by such process as a warrant of seizure issued against a mere thing, and therefore actions against water craft can be prosecuted only under the statute which specially authorizes such proceedings.—[Cin. Gaz.]

Judge Nash decided last week (says the Gallipolis Journal of March 23) in the case of Wm. F. Carroll vs. the State of Ohio, that a Justice of the Peace had no authority to assess a fine on a plea of guilty, in cases where the magistrate had not exclusive jurisdiction. Magistrates will do well to recollect this, and whenever an individual is before them, charged with any crime or offence over which they have not exclusive jurisdiction, to send them up.

PRUNE YOUR GRAPE-VINES.—March is the best time to prune vines. If you want fruit, cut away old wood. The fruit is produced on side shoots that come out from buds on shoots of last year's growth, hence in large vines old wood should be cut away, where it can be done without reducing the amount of young wood too much—also slender shoots of last year's growth, only leaving strong, healthy shoots, as many as the age and size of the vine will sustain, and as the space will warrant. These shoots should be shortened to within four or six buds of their base, according to their strength and number, except where it is desired to train the vine to a greater height or distance, in which case the shoots may be left nearly their whole length, only shortening them back to a good strong bud. If you spare the knife you will grow a fine, thick shade of leaves and few grapes.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

The latest style of fashionable pantaloons in New York is described "a light grey ground, with castle of Heidelberg in dark blue, on one leg, and Mount Vesuvius vomiting forth fire on the other."